

Reds Accused Of Stirring Up Negro Rioters

I. W. W. and Other Agitators Charged With Spreading Propaganda Aimed to Breed Race Hatred Financed From Russia

Lusk Committee and Department of Justice Are Tracing Such Activities

The Department of Justice, the Lusk committee and other investigating bodies yesterday joined forces to ascertain whether the insidious I. W. W. and Left Wing Socialist propaganda being disseminated among negroes was responsible for the race riots in Washington and Chicago. Evidence as to the extent of this branch of the radicals' activities has been presented to the Lusk committee. It is known that negro I. W. W. agitators from New York have been working in Chicago for weeks, and that they have been receiving funds from Bolshevik sources.

Although the operations of the Lusk committee declined to say that the extensive disturbances caused by the negroes can be attributed to the I. W. W., they point out that the inflammatory propaganda was bound to breed race hatred that will result in violence at the least provocation.

According to the information of the committee the agitators and propagandists were sent to enlist the aid of the negroes on orders received from Trotsky, who is furnishing the money. "The Messenger," a radical negro magazine, edited by Chandler Owen, in a recent editorial, lauded the soviet form of government. Under the title "The March of Soviet Government" this magazine said:

"Still it continues! The cosmic tread of soviet government with ceaseless step claims another nation. Russia and Germany have yielded to its human touch and now Hungary joins the people's form of rule. Italy is standing upon a social volcano. France is seething with social unrest. The triple alliance of Great Britain—the railroad, transport and mine workers—threaten to overthrow the economic and political bourgeoisie of 'Merry Old England.' The red tide of socialism sweeps on in America. South America is in the throes of revolution.

"Soviet government proceeds apace. It bids fair to sweep over the whole world. The sooner the better. On with the dance!"

Attack on A. F. of L.

The Lusk Committee is much concerned over the efforts being made by radicals to disrupt organized labor. They point out that the Bolsheviks are now engaged in the organization of all labor bodies not connected with the A. F. of L. and have sent agitators broadcast with this purpose in view.

The Lusk Committee learned last night that I. W. W. agitators have been sent to all parts of the world to enlist the support of marine workers in a contemplated protest strike for the release of the political prisoners of all countries. It is their intention to hold a series of demonstrations in all parts of the world.

Irvin Klein, an attorney of 53 South Broadway, New York, who said that he represented the Left Wing Socialists and "The New York Communist," appeared before Magistrate Alexander Brough yesterday and argued for the dismissal of the search warrant obtained by the Lusk Committee to enter the offices of the publication at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street. This is one of the three warrants granted by Magistrate Brough early in June on the application of the state investigators.

Articles Wrongly Seized

Mr. Klein alleged illegal execution of the warrant in his argument and submitted a long list of documents and articles seized that were not mentioned in the warrant.

Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger, as counsel for the Lusk Committee, opposed the move. Magistrate Brough ordered both sides to submit briefs on Wednesday.

Mr. Klein insisted that the law was not being complied with when the papers were in the custody of the State Police. After listening to Mr. Berger, the court ordered the papers and documents seized in the office of "The Communist" brought before him at the earliest possible moment.

Hotel Man Drops Dead In Dispute Over Rent

Succumbs to Heart Disease as He Argues Over Rates With Two New York Girls

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., July 28.—While in a dispute over a charge for room rent to-day David Strauss, sixty-seven years old, proprietor of the Sea Cliff Hotel, died of heart disease. He was in an argument at the time with the Misses Ruth and Etta London, of New York, who had engaged a room for a week's stay and gave it up because of illness after one day. He wished to pay at the weekly rate, while she insisted on payment at the day rate.

Mr. Strauss is survived by his wife, three sons and five daughters.

Residence on Merrick Road Raided as Gambling House



Chicago Riots Renewed; 15 May Be Slain

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looting continued until a special squad of police, armed with rifles, arrived. They fired long felling half a dozen blacks. A white woman was pulled from a street car by a negro. He was soon lying unconscious against the curb. The angry whites left him for dead.

Groups of blacks formed in football fashion and charged against whites with razors and clubs. On one corner the scene was like a miniature battle-ground. Unconscious negroes and whites dotted the street. As they regained consciousness they were arrested or permitted to leave the neighborhood.

While the main battles were in progress women, blacks and whites, battled away in front yards with brooms and other missiles. In one of these fights a white woman was knocked unconscious and taken to a hospital.

In one fracas on Thirty-fourth Street negroes knocked two policemen unconscious and were drawing pistols when a group of the blacks congregated at a camp to the rescue of the whites. In another battle soon afterwards, three policemen were shot. One may die.

In an effort to prevent quick dispersal of the rioters, police were sent to a section to another the negroes began cutting telephone and telegraph wires.

Street Cars Fired On

The blacks fired on street car conductors and motormen who they refused to allow negro passengers to board their cars because of threats made by white passengers. One conductor was reported shot in a leg.

Ambulances and patrol wagons treaded their way through the "black belt" throughout the early hours of the night.

Many wounded negroes crept into alleys and other dark places. When they were found they were hurried to the Provident Hospital for Colored, which, for several hours, received a virtual procession of injured.

The more seriously wounded negroes received at the hospital had participated in a battle with whites near Thirty to "clean up" the streets. Several thousand of the blacks congregated at this point within a period of ten minutes. It was an orderly gathering for a time. Suddenly four maddened negroes raced up the street. Shots began to fly in all directions. Perhaps more than a score of negroes fell. Some were carried off by companions.

Firing From House-tops

For more than two blocks along one side of the street, negro snipers fired from house-tops and windows. However, not a single death resulted from this method of warfare.

After threats had been made by whites to "clean up" the stockyards district, a small army of negroes formed ready to meet the challenge. An automobile load of negroes started from the district to estimate the number of the whites present. They were stoned. Then the drew revolvers, and racing at top speed, fired at whites along the road. A white man was shot in the shoulder and a bullet grazed the head of a white woman.

The negroes were overtaken and rescued from the mob by policemen. In the midst of the night, a mounted police arrived in the district in anticipation of trouble, and what was expected to be the most serious outbreak of the night was curbed.

Police wires were busy all night with pleadings from frightened women for protection. Many of them feared to leave the zone of action, and they were terrified by the battles and feared their homes would be wrecked.

Knives and Clubs Used

Street lights were smashed and streets darkened. Then the bright flashes from pistols would signify a new battle, and the immediate vicinity would be a surging mass of whites and blacks. When they were engaged in large crowds fists, knives and clubs were used.

While "Black Belt" was seething with strife, negro educators and church men sent out appeals that the negroes go to their homes and keep the peace.

It is charged that in most outbreaks the negroes have been heckled by the whites. As evidence negroes pointed to the first fights yesterday when negro bathers along the South Lake Shore were stoned by whites and one negro boy drowned.

The attacks on streetcars became so numerous that service was suspended late to-night on two lines. On the other lines, policemen were on each car.

The disorders did not extend north to the loop district, except for minor outbreaks. Whites hooted negroes and tripped and cuffed them. A negro woman was clubbed by police with a baton and a deep gash in his head.

City Hall Guarded

When the first discussion appeared in the loop, the police ordered sixty picked men from the Detective Bureau arm with rifles and form a line about the City Hall and county buildings. In this way serious trouble in that section was averted.

After a motorman had been dragged from his car and killed by a group of maddened blacks shortly before midnight, and a dozen streetcars were wrecked, the streetcar company ordered that no more cars be taken into the loop district. The elevated trains also quit running in dangerous territory.

Wherever negroes congregated after 11 p. m. they were clubbed by police and scattered.

At a late hour desultory firing between whites and blacks on one side of the street continued. It had been in progress, intermittently, for several hours. It was the result of a long-standing feud—the issue being encroachment on what the whites characterized as white territory. Police finally effected a truce and the principals were arrested.

Hundreds of stenographers, clerks and other downtown employees who must pass through the "Black Belt" to reach their homes remained in the business district hotels and at North Side lodging places.

Pool rooms, moving picture houses and other gathering places of the "Black Belt" were ordered closed. The Corner has been an investigation of the cause of the riots.

Numerous conferences were held by the authorities. After one of these State's Attorney Macley Hoyne issued a statement charging that politicians teaching the colored element disrespect for the law was the basic reason for the riots.

Police Afraid, He Says

"The Police Department has been demoralized to such extent by the politicians, black and white, on the South Side that they are afraid to arrest and prosecute men with political backing or who claim to have political influence," the statement said.

Despite the fact that fifty mounted police and 100 patrolmen were on duty in the negro district, with orders to disarm pedestrians and arrest rioters, racial disturbances were reported to-day from more than a dozen districts.

Dr. J. U. Turner, a negro city health department officer, was attacked by five white men on a South Side street. When his assailants saw his star they fled. Dr. Turner chased them and captured Henry Ross, nineteen years old, who was turned over to the police and booked on a charge of assault.

Robert Reynolds and George Martin, negro boys employed as messengers by the Postal Telegraph Company, were attacked by ten white men. The boys were rescued by the police, but no arrest was made.

George Wiley, a negro, the first prisoner taken in the municipal court as a result of last night's disturbances, was fined \$5 and a razor he carried was ordered confiscated.

Police to-day said they had been unable to find any trace of the unidentified white boy reported drowned yesterday in Lake Michigan, at the foot of Twenty-ninth Street.

Inspector Peter J. Hoffman, in opening the inquest over the unidentified negro boy who was drowned yesterday, announced he would make a thorough investigation of the entire affair.

Origin of the Trouble

Accounts of the origin of the trouble differ, but the version accepted by the police is that the fighting started at the Twenty-ninth Street bathing beach, where the whites and colored people are accustomed to swim in Lake Michigan, although the two races are separated by an imaginary line. This version of the affair says a negro boy on a raft crossed the boundary line and white boys threw stones. The colored boy was knocked into the water and drowned. A general fight between the races followed.

After the fighting near the beach had been quelled trouble broke out further west, near the center of the colored district. John O'Brien, a policeman, was attacked by a mob at Twenty-ninth and State streets, after he had tried to rescue a fellow policeman from a crowd of negroes. Several shots were fired, and he was struck in the arm. He drew his revolver and fired into the crowd. Negroes were hurt with stones and clubs during the rioting.

It is estimated that there are nearly 150,000 negroes in Chicago, nearly 60,000 of whom were drawn here during the last three or four years by the attractive wages in shops and factories manufacturing war materials. Virtually all the negroes live on the South Side, and many have acquired property in desirable neighborhoods occupied by whites. This has led to many minor clashes between the races, and in several instances what has been done, and recommending that the good work of selling the surplus foods to the public be continued, thus assuming that the war department is already doing what the majority now demands that it shall do.

The minority report incorporates statements from Secretary Baker, Assistant Director of Sales, Major Mercer, Colonel Schley and other quartermaster officers, tending to show that the findings of the majority report as to facts and policy are inaccurate.

The House adopted a special rule to-day bringing up the food question tomorrow. Each side will be allowed two hours, and a lively and acrimonious party clash is expected.

The Republicans will seek to show that the Administration in general, as well as the War Department, has viewed the whole economic problem of the day in a false light and has sought to bolster and elevate prices instead of seeking to squeeze out the inflation and compel a return to normalcy.

The Democrats will contend that the War Department has done its best to tread the narrow path between contributing to the high cost of living and depressing business and creating unemployment.

Guard's Bullet Curbs Mob in Hastings Riot

Three Men Severely Beaten Before Police Gain Control of Situation and Disperse 1,000 Strikers

Foreigners Are Blamed Sought to Keep Americans From Going to Work in Conduit Plant, Is Charge

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., July 28.—Three men attempting to go to work at the plant of the National Conduit and Cable Company here to-day were beaten by strikers and severely injured. Throughout the morning the strikers fought the police and home guard. A shot fired into the ground by a home guard marked the passing of the crisis. Since then there have been only isolated outbreaks. Seventy-five members of the sheriff's emergency squad, armed with riot guns and machine guns, are patrolling the village to-night.

The strike was called a month ago by the unskilled workers, who demanded 60 cents an hour instead of 37 more than a week virtually no work was done at the shops, the skilled workmen, Americans, finding that there was nothing for them to do when the unskilled foreigners stopped to-day from more than a dozen districts.

Two weeks ago the Americans decided to go back to work and start the industrial machinery going some. In making the raid, the strikers were unmolested. Last night, however, the foreigners had a meeting and decided, it is said, to class the Americans as strike breakers and frighten them into quitting.

Before the whistle blew this morning a mob of nearly 1,000 men, women and children gathered at the bridge across the railroad tracks at Washington Avenue, giving access to the north factory. Seven patrolmen under Police Captain Cornell were hopelessly outnumbered. The Home Guard, whose members carry carbines and nightsticks, came under command of Captain F. F. Crossman, and began to clear a passageway.

The mob opposed them. Brickbats, stones and bottles were lobbed over the heads of the front ranks at the Home Guards by rioters in the rear of the mob. Those in front strove to maintain their footing against the onslaught of clubs and stones, women snatching up children and holding them before the men as shields when the guards exerted themselves.

It was a vicious and harassing work, with an even chance of a broken head for the guards. In the midst of it word came that a similar mob was heading up from the south end of the plant, three-quarters of a mile away. Before the guards could get there three men had been stretched out senseless. They were Robert Bullock, sixty years old, who had several broken ribs and internal injuries; George Haynes, whose skull is thought to be fractured, and Hugh McLaughlin, suffering from severe contusions.

They were taken to Dobbs Ferry Hospital and the guards, between two gangs of rioters, began slowly to drive both back toward the plant. One of the guards, catching sight of a striker ten feet away with a bottle poised to throw at his head, fired his carbine, splintering the rioter with dirt and glass, and forcing him to the rear on the double quick.

Both mobs began to disintegrate after that, and Sheriff Charles E. Bockman, armed with his emergency squad soon after. The strikers were driven back along Warburton Avenue and fifteen or more arrested for specific acts of violence and sent to White Plains to be locked up. Work was done at the plant in the morning, but a part of the force not on strike succeeded in getting in and starting work in the afternoon.

'New Republic' Silent On 'Pan-German' Charge

French Comment on Article Published Here Ignored by Editors

Editors of "The New Republic" refused yesterday to comment on the dispatch from Paris in The Tribune quoting the "Journal des Debats" in severe criticism of the New York publication's comments on "French imperialism." The Paris newspaper declared the articles in "The New Republic" seemed written by a "Pan-German."

"The criticism of our articles does not go into the intrinsic merits of the arguments we advance, but merely bring a counter accusation," said a man at "The New Republic" office. "Therefore, there is nothing for us to discuss."

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Banker's Niece To Be Kolchak Officer's Bride

A wedding journey to Siberia and a future dedicated to fighting the Bolshevik is what fate holds out for Miss Olga Chrapovitsky, daughter of Mrs. Christopher Derfelden and niece of Henry August Taylor, a New York banker.

Miss Chrapovitsky is to be married to Lieutenant George Derlosoff, an officer attached to the staff of General Kolchak. The ceremony will take place on August 23 at the Russian Church in Bridgeport, followed by a reception at the home of the bride's uncle.

Penrose Promises Economy for New Finance Program

To Call Senate Committee Wednesday and Discuss the Tariff and Revenue Plans for This Session

WASHINGTON, July 28.—"The revenue and tariff programme for this session of Congress will be discussed at a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate, which I expect to call for Wednesday," Senator Penrose announced today. "I have no doubt I hope to talk with Chairman Fordney and other members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House concerning the various bills that are pending and discuss with them the general fiscal situation."

"I am glad to note that Secretary Glass states that the most rigid economy will be necessary if the revenues that are in sight for the present fiscal year are to be adequate."

"I agree with him on the necessity for economy. Unless the wanton waste and extravagance of recent years shall cease and there shall follow a policy of economy with an adequate budget system—no revenues, however vast, will be sufficient to meet our needs."

Concerning the proposed so-called luxury and soda fountain taxes, Senator Penrose said:

"There were numerous taxes put in the war revenue law by the House Ways and Means Committee under the stress of war and perhaps without sufficient investigation of the facts. I refer particularly to the tax on soda water, which is harassing and oppressive to producers but little revenue, and the so-called luxury taxes. The term 'luxury' is a misnomer, as the articles affected, such as shoes costing over \$10, are not luxuries."

"These taxes are based on a vicious principle, being levied on articles sold for over a certain amount, and are easily evaded and difficult to administer. The Treasury Department officials were unanimous in urging the Finance Committee to remove them from the bill and the Finance Committee was unanimous in recommending that they be stricken out. The bill, as it is, is a bill on the floor of the Senate under a misapprehension in the closing hours of the discussion of the bill. The difficulty of carrying out such a sweeping even small amendments to the present tariff law is that if the question is raised, it is a question of principle."

Flier Killed in Landing

Texas Man's Neck Broken in 200-Foot Drop

MINEOLA, Long Island, July 28.—Second Lieutenant Stephen B. Johnston, of Uvalde, Tex., was killed to-day in a 200-foot airplane fall at Hazelhurst Field. The machine was piloted by Second Lieutenant Amos O. Payne, whose right hand was broken. The machine was circling, preparatory to landing, when it dropped. Lieutenant Johnston's neck was broken. He had seen service in France and came to Hazelhurst Field three months ago.

U. S. S. Humphreys Launched

CAMDEN, N. J., July 28.—The New York Ship Yard launched its seventeenth destroyer to-day. The vessel was named the Humphreys, for the late Jonathan Humphreys, a naval constructor, and was christened by Miss Letitia Humphreys, a relative.

Edison Service

Saved \$9,310 Last Year In One New York Building

During a period of rising costs, without precedent, this down-town, fifteen story office building saved more than \$9,000 last year in its light and power expenditures. This large saving was the result of substituting Edison Service for the former private electrical plant.

The comparison is with the private plant expenditures of 1917; could it be made with the cost of corresponding operation in 1918—when the various cost elements were higher than in 1917—the saving of the year would have exceeded \$15,000.

In New York City, probably no private plant is operated without large relative waste of coal, and at a very material money loss. Our engineers are prepared to make a study of any plant and report upon the possible economies of Edison Service without obligation of any kind, either direct or implied.

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124 West 42d St. between W 42nd & 6th Ave. 362 East 149th St. near Courtlandt Ave.

555 Tremont Ave. corner Monterey Ave.

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

Five Hurt When Bed Explodes in Apartment House

Woman, on Floor With Match, Ignites Gasoline; Is Seriously Burned; Fireman Cut Kicking In Door

Passing the apartment house at 251 West Ninety-seventh Street yesterday afternoon, Lieutenant Patrick Barry, of Engine Company 76, saw smoke issuing from windows on the sixth floor. With Policemen Corcoran and Edward Nolan, a sailor, he rushed upstairs, and, kicking in the door of Mrs. Edith Brush's apartment, found her in flames on a blazing bed.

Mrs. Brush was carried to the street with the cook, who had been found unconscious in a hallway with her clothing on fire. They were taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said Mrs. Brush probably would die.

Lieutenant Barry was taken home suffering from cuts received when he sent his foot flying through the glass of a door of the apartment. Fireman Fitzgerald, of Hook and Ladder Company 22, and Mrs. A. Minns, a tenant on the fourth floor of the house, were assisting the firemen. The fire burned out the Brush apartment, but was extinguished after it had spread to the rooms adjoining.

Mrs. Higgins said she and her mistress had been cleaning house, and that Mrs. Brush lighted a match to look under a bed on which gasoline had been used. An explosion followed. Mrs. Higgins managed to get out, but Mrs. Brush fell unconscious on the bed.

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